

## NEW YORK HERALD

ROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 201

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th Street.—  
ELIOT.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, across the COURT-  
YARD.

WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d St.—Perform-  
ances at 7 and 9 o'clock.—LIVE MISERABLES.

BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY, HENRY DEMUTH—  
WITTY SLAVE'S REVENGE, &c.

GLORIE THEATRE, 7th Broadway, NASSAU, OR THE  
WILD BOY OF TARTARY.

LYNA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 7th Broadway.—THE  
BRIDGE FAMILY OF BELL RINGERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER-NEW  
SONS AND DANCERS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—  
ARLAN'S FOLIO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THURSDAY THOMAS  
SUMNER NIGHT CONCERT.—SUNDAY CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK, Coney Island, near Myrtle ave-  
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## WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

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## NEW POLITICAL ORDER—Order 57.

"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION"—The new de-  
parture for the Southern democrats.

"FOOTPRINTS OF THE DEVIL"—Is the heading  
of an editorial article in a late Southern paper.  
The writer has evidently been "following in  
the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

"COLLECTIVE WISDOM"—The meeting of the  
Collectors of the ports of New York, Philadel-  
phia and New Orleans, at Long Branch, for  
the purpose of conferring with General Grant.

DR. GEORGE B. LOING has been addressing  
the Methodists in Massachusetts. He has not  
half so much method in his madness for the  
Governorship of the Bay State as his friend  
and adviser, Ben Butler.

JULY, 1871, has, so far, with us been a  
mouth of heavy storms and tornadoes, from  
the great Plains to the Atlantic seaboard, and  
cool for the season, and bad for our summer  
country resorts, but good for the growing  
Indian corn, the late potatoes and the second  
crop of grass. Let us be thankful.

A FRUITFUL TREME OF POLITICAL AGITA-  
TIONS—The late riot, its causes and its con-  
sequences, and there is no telling, politically,  
where this agitation will end, judging from  
the beginning. "Keep to the right, as the  
law directs," and it will all come out right at  
last.

IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH yesterday the  
question was submitted to counsel whether the  
Board has any power to make regulations for  
the cleanliness of city railroad cars. As a  
Board of Health we should think it has, for  
much of the disease of the city is carried about  
in the filth that infests them.

THE KENNEBEC Journal thinks Mr. Kim-  
ball's letter accepting the democratic nomina-  
tion for Governor of Maine "a very tame  
performance, especially for a leader of the  
new departure." It is rather a flat affair,  
and no mistake; but so was the platform  
adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

MARIO'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.—We  
print on another page of the HERALD this  
morning the announcement, from our corre-  
spondent in London, of Signor Mario's fare-  
well to the stage, in the opera of "La Favo-  
rita," at Covent Garden, last night. The scene  
was a brilliant one, and the famous tenor bade  
adieu to the stage amid scenes unparalleled in  
the annals of opera.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION  
yesterday nominated Pinkney Whyte for Gov-  
ernor and A. K. Sylvester for Attorney  
General. There was no platform whatever  
proposed or adopted, and neither of the  
nominees made any allusion to political mat-  
ters. It seemed to be generally understood  
that, as the democratic party is already har-  
monious and united in Maryland, there was  
no necessity for any discussions upon such  
dangerous theories as the new departure.

APPLICATION WAS MADE YESTERDAY before  
Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, to re-  
lease, on writ of habeas corpus, Patrick  
Hogan, committed to the City Prison and  
awaiting trial on a charge of being implicated  
in the late riot. The Judge refused to inter-  
fere in the case. This is a right step in the  
right direction. If other Judges, before whom  
similar applications may be made, will pursue  
the same course persons of riotous proclivities  
will be taught a lesson the next in point of  
salutariness to any possible teaching of a  
policeman's baton or National Guard bullet or  
bayonet.

## THE Late Events in this City and the

## Approaching Fall Elections.

From the commentaries of the public press  
in all sections of the country, we see that the  
late extraordinary and lamentable events in  
this city have made a profound impression  
upon the public mind of the United States.  
We perceive, too, from the temper and the  
drift of the republican journals, in their discus-  
sions of "this bloody business," that they are  
determined to make it a party issue in our ap-  
proaching fall elections. They have already  
pretty broadly indicated their line of attack.  
They intend to open a general fire upon Tam-  
many Hall as the head and front of the demo-  
cratic party, to show that Tammany is in the  
hands of the Irish Catholics of this city, and  
that to retain the political balance of power in  
the city and the State embodied in the Irish  
Catholic vote Tammany made the surrender of  
American liberty embraced in Police Order  
No. 57, and was only saved from its  
enforcement by the intervention, at the  
eleventh hour, of our patriotic Governor. It  
will be argued, as it is already argued by  
the republican press, that there is no safety  
for equal rights in the United States so long  
as Tammany Hall holds the city and State of  
New York and aspires to the Presidency,  
through her local Irish Catholic balance of  
power. Meantime, in advance of these late  
exciting and impressive events in this city,  
what was the general outlook in reference to  
these approaching fall elections?

From all the indications, East and West,  
the democracy, on their "new departure," in  
order to gain a solid foothold for the Presi-  
dential contest of next year, had resolved  
upon a vigorous offensive plan of operations  
in order to carry off the trophies of  
victory in these coming elections. They  
were hopeful, too, in the general results  
of these elections, to find occasion for  
great rejoicings, and for a burning of gunpow-  
der and a parade of enthusiastic roosters as  
noisy and extensive as the cannon firing and  
chicken crowing which followed their unex-  
pected victory of last spring in New Hamp-  
shire. It was apparent that in their common  
cause against General Grant and the party in  
power such things as class issues, personal dis-  
affections and local divisions would not disturb  
the general harmony of the democrats in these  
coming elections; and it was as apparent,  
on the other hand, that the internal disaffec-  
tions and local divisions among the wrangling  
leaders and cliques of the republicans would  
operate to produce discords, divisions and  
apathy in the ranks of the party.

The result of the State election of August  
in Kentucky will undoubtedly be a democratic  
victory; but, in the general estimate, Ken-  
tucky is of little consequence, because  
from her overwhelming democratic majority  
she is never in doubt. In September we have  
the Vermont and Maine elections, and while  
Vermont, like Kentucky, may be compared to  
the handle of a jug—"all on one side"—the  
fluctuations of the popular vote in Maine  
from year to year are sufficiently uncertain to  
behold as indicating the general current of pub-  
lic opinion throughout the country. Thus, in  
1856 the September election in Maine, with its  
decisive result in favor of the republicans, was  
held as foreshadowing the inevitable election  
of General Fremont as President in November,  
unless the democracy could manage to save  
the State of Pennsylvania in October for  
Buchanan. By the most industrious, not to  
say the most desperate, efforts, they did man-  
age to save Pennsylvania in October by a  
majority of some two thousand votes, and so  
they saved Buchanan. But Buchanan would  
have been heavily defeated had not Fillmore,  
as a third candidate, carried off the opposition  
balance of power.

Since 1856 the republicans have held fast to  
Maine by handsome majorities; but for the  
last year or two the temperance question and  
other side issues have been weakening the  
party, and the disastrous effects of the exist-  
ing tariff upon the shipbuilding interest of the  
State have been seized upon by the democrats  
in this campaign as a powerful argument in  
favor of the most advanced democratic ideas  
of free trade. At the same time, relieved of  
their dead issues by their new departure, the  
Maine democrats were evidently preparing in  
this State campaign to "carry the war into  
Africa." The general results, therefore, of  
the coming September election in Maine will  
be apt to show with some distinctness whether  
the democracy, looking over the whole politi-  
cal field of the United States, are gaining or  
losing ground in reference to the great Presi-  
dential contest of 1872.

In October Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indi-  
ana come to the front; and the elections in  
these great States, on the verge of a Presi-  
dential campaign, are always of commanding  
importance. Ohio—a State which has been  
overwhelmingly republican—has become de-  
batable ground; Pennsylvania is subject to  
astounding fluctuations, and Indiana is very  
close. In 1867 all three of these States were  
substantially carried by the democracy,  
although in Ohio they lost the Governor. This  
year, from the dissensions, discords and  
apathy among the republicans, there was a fine  
opening for a democratic victory in Penn-  
sylvania. In Ohio the probabilities were  
clearly against them, while in Indiana the  
chances were in their favor. Unquestionably,  
if the democrats carry, even by default in this  
year's local elections, Pennsylvania, Ohio and  
Indiana, they will have cause for high re-  
joicings. If they carry Pennsylvania it will  
be a great democratic gain; if they carry  
Ohio it will be a heavy republican defeat;  
and if they even hold Indiana they may count  
it a gain made good.

It may be safely said, too, that down to the  
11th of July the advantages for these general  
fall elections were with the democrats, and  
that nearly all the disadvantages were with  
the republicans. The democrats, no matter  
how much they were divided on their "new  
departure," were united against their common  
enemy, while the republicans were cut up by  
personal feuds and factious squabbles, from  
New York to Missouri, and from Maine to  
Texas; and, moreover, they were, as usual,  
indifferent as to the general results of elec-  
tions of a purely local character. Such was  
the condition of things down to the eleventh  
day of this month in reference to these ap-  
proaching autumnal elections. The field  
was open to the democrats for a vigorous  
aggressive campaign against the party in  
power, and with this party thrown upon the  
defensive, there was a prospect for important

democratic gains and great rejoicings East and  
West, and for corresponding losses and de-  
moralizations to the republicans. But these  
terrible and momentous events in this metropo-  
lis of this month of July have changed the  
whole face of things in regard to these coming  
State elections.

The democracy were prepared to take the  
offensive in these State skirmishes; in-  
deed they had taken the offensive; but  
now they are thrown back upon the  
defensive. They had opened the  
campaign pretty actively against General  
Grant and his administration; but now they  
will be compelled to waste their precious time  
and strength in defending Tammany Hall, in  
explaining how and why it was that the  
famous Order No. 57 was issued, and how it  
happened that our patriotic Governor first  
heard of all this melancholy business at the  
eleventh hour, just in time to save himself in  
saving the city from the disastrous surrender  
proposed in Order No. 57. Unquestionably  
the late Orange procession and its politi-  
cal surroundings and its bloody conse-  
quences and its political bearings will tend  
and are tending to unite and harmonize the  
republicans and to embarrass and weaken the  
democrats. It is evident that in this city and  
State the late wrangling and fighting republi-  
can cliques and factions are beginning to  
harmonize against Tammany, and that they  
will not only make a bold push to carry our  
State Legislature in November, but will prob-  
ably succeed in their efforts.

Mr. John Quincy Adams has defined the  
Ku Klux bill of Congress as the act of a  
despotic power and General Grant's adminis-  
tration as only a little better than a military  
despotism. But the question involved in this  
New York Orange procession overshadowed  
and superseded the Ku Klux question, and  
the general political agitation of Tammany's  
affiliations with the Irish Catholic vote will  
surely make its impression upon the Protes-  
tant elements of the city, the State and the  
Union. There would have been no hope for  
the democracy had not Governor Hoffman  
interposed before it was too late in behalf  
of the great fundamental rights of the American  
people. As it is, the mischief done to the  
democratic party will hardly be repaired in  
these coming fall elections, while the  
vantage ground gained by the republicans  
so far strengthens General Grant in his  
administration and as a candidate for another  
term as to remove, for the present, all doubts  
upon the subject.

## Mr. Gladstone and the Right of Purchase

## in the British Army.

The House of Lords has refused to pass the  
government bill which has for its object the  
abolition of the right of purchase of commis-  
sions in the British army. It was not to be  
expected that the old fogies in the House of  
Lords would act otherwise. The British army  
has always been a convenient asylum for the  
younger sons or younger brothers or nephews  
or cousins of noble lords. The Premier, how-  
ever, has fixed the aristocrats, if report speaks  
truth. The right of purchase in the army is  
no right. It was originally an abuse.  
It has become, by toleration, a sort of  
privilege. It is a custom which has been  
wielded at rather than sanctioned by law. Mr.  
Gladstone, it is said, has informed the Lords  
that he will take advantage of a Crown warrant,  
which Her Majesty, we take it, will not be  
unwilling to grant, and thus, without their  
consent, abolish a custom which, though con-  
venient to the aristocracy, is at once offensive  
to the great body of the people and uncon-  
stitutional. This announcement of the Premier  
will embitter the fight, but Gladstone means to  
win it.

MORE BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.—The news  
from Cuba this morning is of the usual bloody  
and conflicting character. We have some de-  
tails of the landing of Quesada's expedition  
near Santiago de Cuba, and of the engagements  
in which the Spaniards, who attempted to pre-  
vent the small force of Venezuelans from com-  
ing ashore, were severely punished by General  
Gomez. Then we have the usual reports of  
insurgents captured and shot as soon as  
caught; but by far the most important event,  
if true, is the reported surrender of General  
Agramonte's secretary. These men are all  
fearfully untrustworthy; but the surrender of  
the secretary to the Cuban General-in-Chief  
is an event that forebodes ill for the republic  
in any case.

A NEW METHOD OF SECURING SYMPATHY  
for Mrs. Fair, the murderess, has been in-  
stituted by her friends. One of them, a woman,  
has made a statement to the police that she  
was knocked down while returning from a  
visit to the mother of Mrs. Fair, and that she  
has reason to believe it was done by Mrs.  
Fair's enemies. The police doubt the story,  
as she was uninjured. It seems to be a foolish  
woman's weak device; and yet there is no  
knowing what effect such simple stories of  
wrong like this may have upon the rough  
chivalry of the San Franciscans.

THE STARVING INDIANS OF OREGON have  
presented their case very touchingly to the  
authorities. They have sent a woman, the  
daughter of their chief, to Sacramento to ask  
food for them of the military, and she has  
written a very forcible and well considered  
letter to General Ord on the subject. The  
letter was forwarded, strongly endorsed by  
both Generals Ord and Scofield, to the Depart-  
ment at Washington, and the desperate situa-  
tion of the Oregon Indian tribes is so touch-  
ingly depicted by this Indian woman that it is  
to be hoped the Department will give them  
some relief.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, who created so much  
fun in Congress last session by his humorous  
description of the mushroom city of Duluth, is,  
according to the Louisville Journal-Courier,  
not on the high road to the United States  
Senate, to which he aspires, nor to any other  
political haven—unless it be as ambassador  
from the Cornercracker State to the fabulous  
Western metropolis so pungently and glowingly  
photographed. Mr. Knott is not for the new  
departure. Hence the Louisville paper  
leaves him high and dry on the dead issue  
beach.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA, replete with all  
the horrors attendant upon that strange  
malady, has appeared in Hudson City. These  
are the days when dogs are dangerous, and  
the authorities should be preparing their  
"dog orders."

## A Score of Epistolary Jumping Jacks

## and an Imperial Jackbox.

It is the characteristic of that comical toy,  
the jumping jack, to leap out of its box when  
its appearance is least expected. There are  
men exactly like this wicked little wretch of  
the playhouse. In every cabinet of curiosities  
there is some moment of these chaps, and  
even an imperial jackbox cannot be opened  
without displaying their ugly and grinning  
countenances. Take for example the notable  
and worthy General James Watson Webb,  
an old man and a travelled man, who would  
call with the grandest formality upon a wash-  
erwoman if she passed herself off for a queen.  
He is ubiquitous in a personal sense and  
omnipresent in the epistolary way. There is  
not a bundle of old letters in existence which  
does not contain some contributions from his  
pen. And then there is the immortal  
Judah P. Benjamin, who was formerly a  
Secretary of State somewhere. No  
collection is complete without a few  
specimens of his bold and beautiful copper-  
plate. Then, again, there is a firm known as  
Mason & Sidel, having some connection, it is  
generally understood, with the older house of  
Mason & Dixon, the partners of which have  
been in the habit of sending their business let-  
ters all over the world, for the honor of having  
them filed away with those of the Count  
Joannes and other distinguished and titled  
aristocrats. Indeed, there are about a score of  
people who are always writing ridiculous let-  
ters that the world may laugh at them.

We are moved to these reflections by the  
batch of curiosities recently extracted from  
"the cabinet of the Emperor," which we place  
before the readers of the HERALD this morn-  
ing. Nobody, except very young children,  
cries when the jumping jack emerges from his  
box—nobody need lament very sorely at the  
reappearance of these American jacks from  
the imperial jackbox. They are the same  
crowd of ridiculous old mountebanks who are  
always turning up when they are least ex-  
pected, and the show to-day is very like the  
one they have been advertising for the last  
forty years.

The correspondence written by Mr. Harry  
P. Seymour, of No. 15 Canal street, New  
York, to "His Majesty, Louis Napoleon, Em-  
peror," has nothing so funny as the superscrip-  
tion; but we have no space to refer to this  
idle talk about Masony while the rich fields  
opened up by Sidel, Mason, Benjamin, Gen-  
eral Webb and the Count Joannes are waiting  
for us. The latter are the great masters of the  
epistolary jumping jack business, and they  
demand our exclusive attention.

Sidel always was a wonderful sort of a  
person, and his habit of constantly referring to  
himself as "the undersigned" reminds us of a  
most modest gentleman who always spoke of  
his achievements as if they were the achieve-  
ments of somebody else. But Sidel did not  
let the Emperor off so easily, but tortured  
that venerable potentate as "the illustrious  
historian of Caesar" and bored him with a  
"very superior map on a large scale of Vir-  
ginia" because His Imperial Majesty had con-  
fessed to not having a "good map of the seat of  
war." John was too astute, however, for even  
"the sagacious and comprehensive mind of the  
Emperor," and he failed to get more than  
"marks of good will" from His Majesty.

But it was the literary and newspaper peo-  
ple who got off the best things in this won-  
derful correspondence. General Webb reminded  
the Emperor that it was at Webb's table Mr.  
Bonaparte had dined on the evening of his  
arrival in New York, when the aforesaid Bonaparte  
was probably very much in need of a  
dinner; and then he proceeded to inform His  
Majesty that he had a cannon to sell—and a  
newspaper. The gun wouldn't go off, and the  
newspaper was not worth buying, so the Gen-  
eral had to be satisfied with "a letter in an  
amiable way" from the Emperor, which Napo-  
leon signed in place of a check. But there  
were other newspaper fools besides Webb.  
Mr. Hiram Fuller, not unknown in New York,  
wanted pap for his London journal, the *Cosmo-  
politan*, to "keep it from falling into the hands  
of the Orleansists;" and Mr. George W. Searle,  
of Boston, desired His Majesty to read  
his editorial article in the *Post* of December  
16, 1863—for what purpose is not stated. And  
then Woodhull & Claflin, two ladies who ap-  
pear to have had sinister designs upon His  
Imperial Highness, sent him a few copies of  
"our *Weekly*," hoping he "would be good  
enough to read and judge them." They inform  
the Emperor that they are "making a great  
step forward" and "would like to secure uni-  
versal approbation." There can be no doubt  
whatever that the Emperor did read and judge  
the great journal of woman's enfranchisement,  
and it is more than probable that it was the  
fear of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews Pantarchy  
which drove him into the war with Prussia. It  
will be observed that the Woodhull & Claflin let-  
ter was dated June 16, 1870, and as it was re-  
ceived only a few days before hostilities began  
the war can only be attributed to a natural de-  
sire on the part of Napoleon to forestall An-  
drews as Pantarch of the Universe. In case  
of success he would have provided for Vic-  
tor and Tenny as he provided for Miss Montijo  
when he became Emperor of the French.

The aristocratic as well as the literary class  
is represented, and we add, well represented,  
by Mr. George W. Jones. He calls himself Count  
Joannes, *de Jones*, while the Emperor calls  
him the "Count Jones." Jones is a great  
friend of the Emperor, and he is also one of  
the humorous outside correspondents of the  
HERALD, treating great subjects as only he  
can treat them. When Napoleon left New  
York Jones walked several miles out of the  
city with him. For this and his "chivalric"  
defence of Lord Byron Jones wanted the Cross  
of the Legion of Honor. The Emperor  
remembered the walk, but he failed to make  
George a Ribboman, and we believe Mr.  
Jones has not yet been deemed "worthy to be  
nominated with that Legion where honor lives  
founded upon merit."

Napoleon had many American admirers,  
but Jones and the Rev. John S. C. Abbott are  
the greatest of all of them. These would do  
honor to any throne, and we are glad that  
Alphabett Abbott's letter is not wanting in this  
collection. It is a gem in its way, and  
deserves as big and fine a frame as "Harry Sey-  
mour's certificate of Napoleon's honorary mem-  
bership of the Sovereign Sanction."

The Texas business is a delightful picture  
from history. And Benjamin's and Lubbock's  
and Oldham's correspondence in regard to it

is so ingenious and so clever that we all owe  
Napoleon a debt of gratitude for preserving it.  
But the whole collection is rich and rare. It  
was very silly in the Emperor to preserve all  
this trash; but he evidently did it for the  
amusement of depressed mankind after his  
dynasty had failed. Through his care a score  
of epistolary jumping jacks have been able to  
spring from the imperial jackbox, and will  
to-day be the surprise and delight of thou-  
sands of innocent children and frivolous men.

The British Census for 1871—Very Inter-  
esting Statistics.

On Sunday, the 3d day of April last, at  
midnight, the census of 1871 for the islands  
of Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Isles  
and the Isle of Man was taken, and the fol-  
lowing are the aggregates of population re-  
ported as the results of this midnight enu-  
meration of the people:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England.....	10,727,063	11,040,000	21,767,063
Ireland.....	2,634,123	2,789,638	5,423,761
Scotland.....	1,991,633	1,755,980	3,747,613
Wales.....	692,329	614,970	1,307,299
Channel Isles.....	40,223	40,340	80,563
Isle of Man.....	25,691	28,176	53,867

ARMY, NAVY and  
Merchant  
Marine abroad.....

207,193 21,093 228,286

The United Kingdom..... 31,817,108

Thus it will be seen that the population of  
the British Islands proper in 1871 is not much  
in excess of the population of the United  
States in 1860, and is about eight millions  
behind our population of 1870. Our increase,  
then, in our last decade, in spite of "the war,"  
has been about eight millions, while that of  
the British Islands has been only some two  
millions or thereabouts. Immigration, to a  
great extent, will explain our gains, and emi-  
gration the comparative losses of Great Britain.  
From those two prolific little islands in the  
North Atlantic, mere specks upon the map of  
world, the streams of emigration which, for  
two hundred and fifty years, have been going out  
and peopling and building up the waste places  
of the earth, have, during the last decade,  
rather increased than diminished in all direc-  
tions, to the United States, the New Dominion,  
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the  
West Indies, the East Indies, &c., &c. Mainly  
from emigration, and chiefly to the United  
States during the last fifty years, the popula-  
tion of Ireland, which was eight millions, has  
been reduced to less than five millions and a  
half. The whole of the total increase of the  
population of the British Islands for the last  
decade from this census of 1871 we find is in  
England, and one-half of it belongs to the city  
of London. The population of London, the  
greatest on the globe, in 1861 was, in  
round numbers, two millions eight hundred  
thousand; in 1871, within the police circle, it  
is three millions eight hundred and eighty  
thousand.

The general increase of the population of  
England is due to her commercial and manu-  
facturing centres. Her great cities have  
mostly grown and are growing rapidly, while  
her agricultural population is comparatively  
declining. Her rich landholders are becoming  
richer, and her poor landworkers are becom-  
ing poorer, while pauperism in her great  
cities is increasing with their population to a  
fearful extent, and especially in London, with  
all its wonderful prosperity. A New York  
city Directory or Corporation Manual, without  
going further, will explain what has become  
of the natural increase for several decades of  
the population of Ireland. The causes of this  
transplantation we need not here reproduce.

But the most remarkable feature in the cen-  
sus returns above given is the excess of  
females over males in all the British islands,  
from Great Britain to the little Isle of Man.  
Emigration will explain this excess of females,  
although we had supposed that the emigration  
of females, from Ireland at least, had for many  
years been equal, or nearly equal, to that of  
the males. The excess of males in the thirty-  
one millions of population of the United States  
in 1860 was 730,000, while in the twenty-nine  
millions of population of the United Kingdom  
in 1861 the excess of females over males was  
877,000—an excess which is but little dimi-  
nished in 1871. The figures upon which we  
are speaking indicate a condition of things in  
the British islands calling earnestly for some  
system of emigration which will give the  
women concerned something like an equal  
chance in the matter of that greatest and most  
important of all the rights of woman, her right  
to a husband. The general subject of this  
British census is, in other respects, very inter-  
esting, and we shall refer to it again.

THE CESSION OF GUINEA AND THE DUTCH  
PARLIAMENT.—The Upper Chamber of the  
Dutch Parliament has by a vote of sixteen  
to fifteen postponed indefinitely the further  
consideration of the treaty for the cession  
of Guinea, on the west coast of  
Africa, to Great Britain. A majority of one,  
even in an Upper Chamber, cannot be  
said to settle any question. The dying  
nationalities of Europe have not yet subordi-  
nated pride to common sense. Spain will not  
part with Cuba, Great Britain clings to the  
New Dominion, and Holland, by a majority  
vote of one, refuses to cede Guinea to Great  
Britain. But Cuba must be let loose from  
Spain, the New Dominion must find out for  
herself a separate career, or become an  
integral part of the United States, and Guinea  
must ally herself in the future with Australia,  
the growing giant of the Southern seas.  
Guinea will be ceded to Great Britain in spite  
of this majority vote.

WALL STREET ANIMATED.—The Stock Ex-  
change was quite excited yesterday, the "bulls"  
and "bears," after their summer doze, getting  
into one of their periodical wrangles and  
fighting the quarrel out desperately. It is  
thought Dan Drew is the man who stirred up the  
animals by selling the "boys" some of "them  
ere sheers." As there hasn't been a live  
"bear" on Wall street since last winter the  
advent of such a polar animal, suggestive of  
frigid coolness in this warm weather, was very  
refreshing. The brokers were in doubt about  
their ability to take a run to the Branch or to  
Saratoga, but the commissions poured in  
yesterday, and they are in great glee.

THE SCANDAL GOING the rounds of the rad-  
ical press about Jeff Davis and a lady in a  
sleeping coach on a Southern railroad is too  
contemptible a canard to be found in the col-  
umns of a respectable paper. In all his do-  
mestic relations, Mr. Davis bears the reputation  
of being among the best and kindest of men.

## The Demand for the Herald Outside of

## New York News Agents' Monopoly.

The following letter is one of many we have  
received regarding the demand for the HERALD  
outside of the city of New York:—  
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
Owing to the superior enterprise of your New  
York news agents, who are not allowed to sell  
the news business of this city there was not a copy  
of to-day's HERALD obtainable fifteen minutes after  
their arrival, at any news depot in this city,  
and fabulous prices were asked for it. Fifty cents  
was a common figure, and at one store five dollars  
was offered for one.

That any such price should be charged by  
a newsdealer for papers upon which at the  
regular prices they make a fair profit is an  
outrage that should not be encouraged. The  
news agents should see that their supply is  
equal to the demand, and that speculation be  
left to those who are not legitimate dealers.  
It certainly is gratifying to know that those  
who outside of the city desire to have full  
and reliable information of events transpiring  
in New York, as well as in every part of the  
world, look to the HERALD for it, and to know  
that they will have the HERALD at any price.  
We see by this that our labors, our enterprise  
and our great outlay of money are known,  
understood and fully appreciated. Large as  
the circulation of the HERALD has been, of  
late it has excelled itself, and has grown to  
proportions so large as to astonish those who  
have been satisfied with anything under a  
hundred thousand. This is a significant fact.  
It shows fully that the free and independent  
course pursued by the HERALD on all matters  
appertaining to the public welfare is approved.  
The masses of our people see in it a journal  
that is not influenced by party patronage or  
prejudice. They know that it takes the  
ground of the good of all and not of any  
particular class or sect. Hence it is that all  
must read it. To those in New York the  
HERALD serves as the companion of the break-  
fast table, and out of the city—say within two  
hundred miles—it is the great appetizer for  
dinner. The people will possess it. You find  
it everywhere—in the palace and the hovel,  
among those of high and low degree. The  
cost for it should place the HERALD within  
reach of every one, and we hope in future  
that news agents will so arrange that every  
person desirous of procuring a HERALD can do  
so at no more than the established price.

Wendell Phillips on the Riot and its  
Rampage.

Wendell Phillips is out in the *National  
Standard* with characteristic virulence on the  
riot of the 12th inst. He goes back to the  
riot of 1835 in Boston, and draws a com-  
parison between the conduct of Mayor Lyman  
in Boston then and the conduct of Mayor Hall  
in the riot last week in New York. The com-  
parison is not favorable to the latter. He  
proclaims that "New York is a vile city, its  
private life corrupt, its Exchange a den